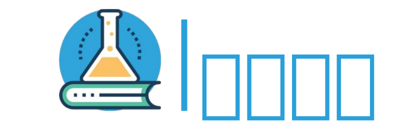
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1 [illegible]



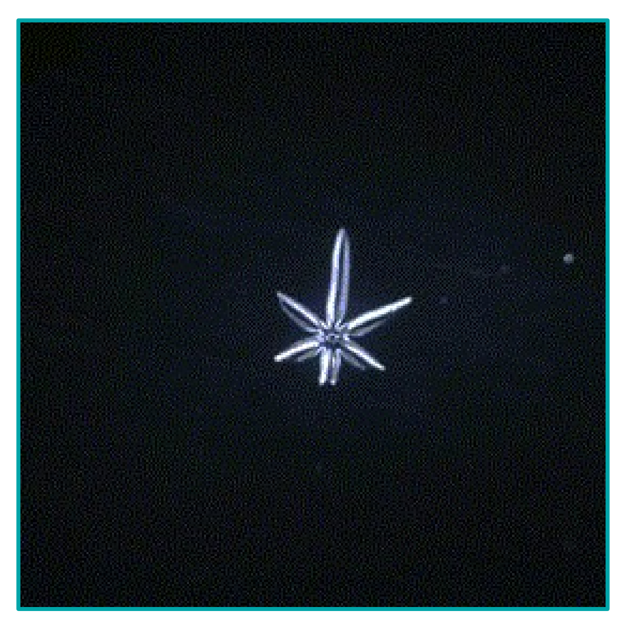
1

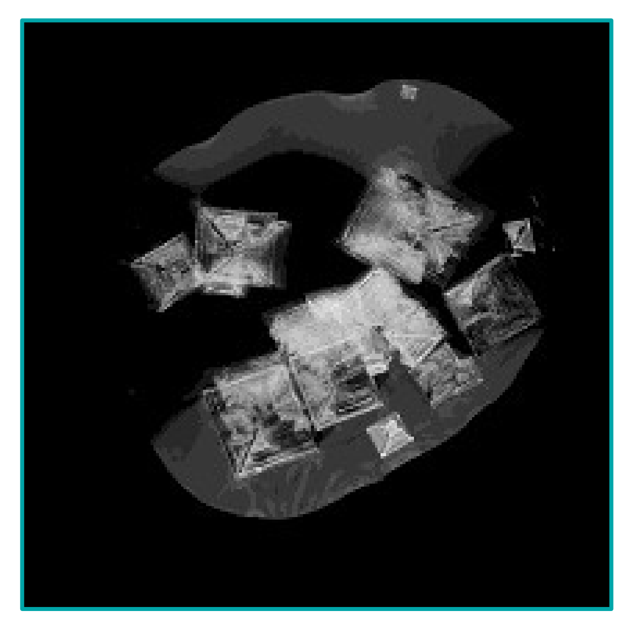
2

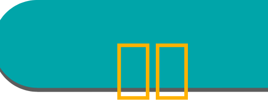
通过前面对于晶体与非晶体的学习，我们知道：雪花、食盐以及金刚石都是晶体

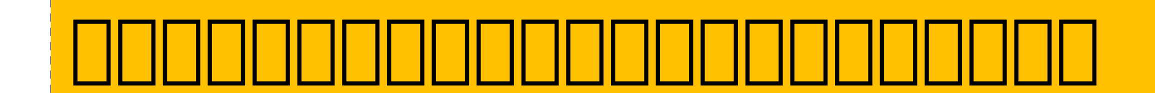
雪花 食盐 钻石

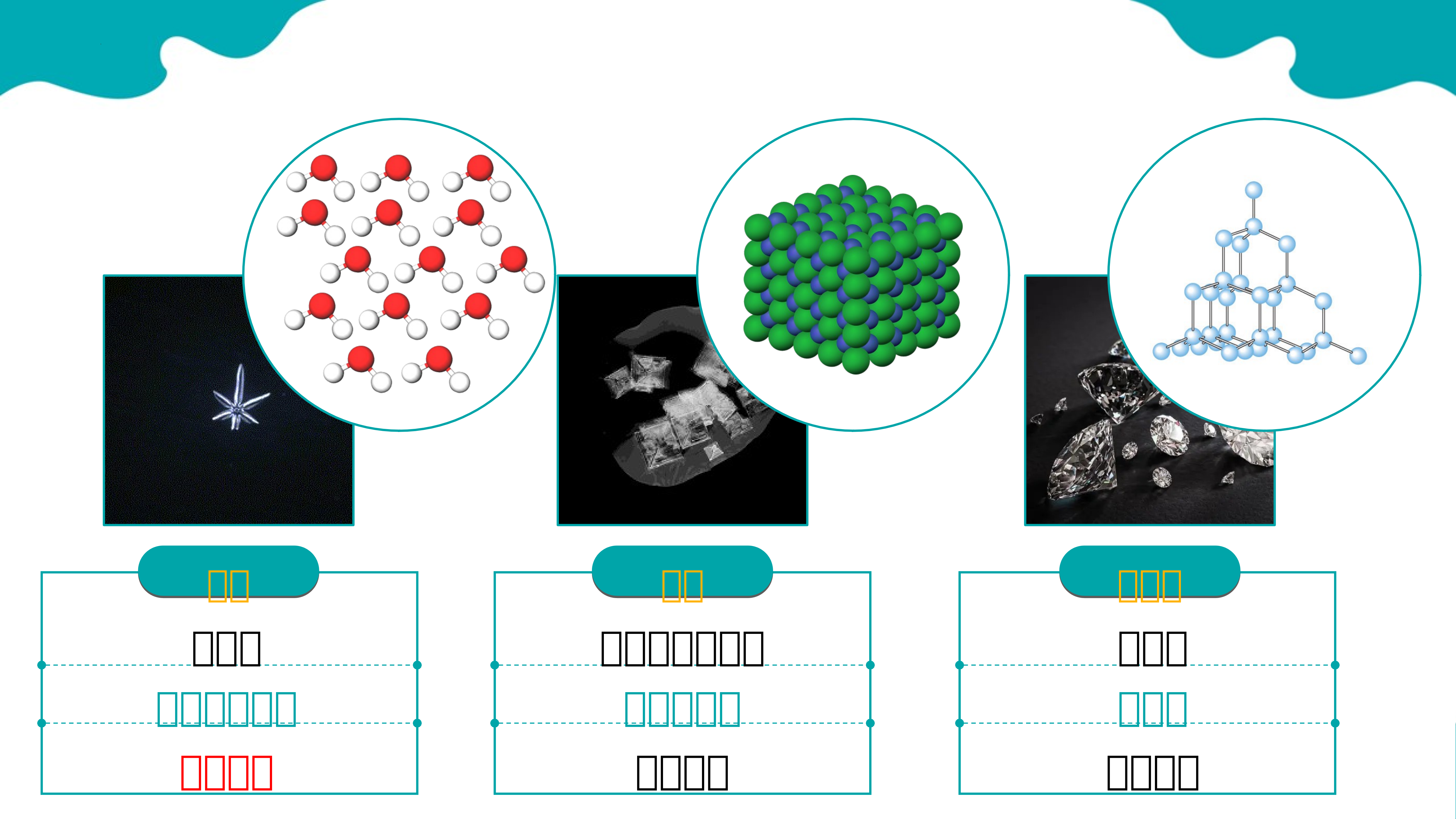
思考：从作用力的角度分析，这些晶体有什么不同？

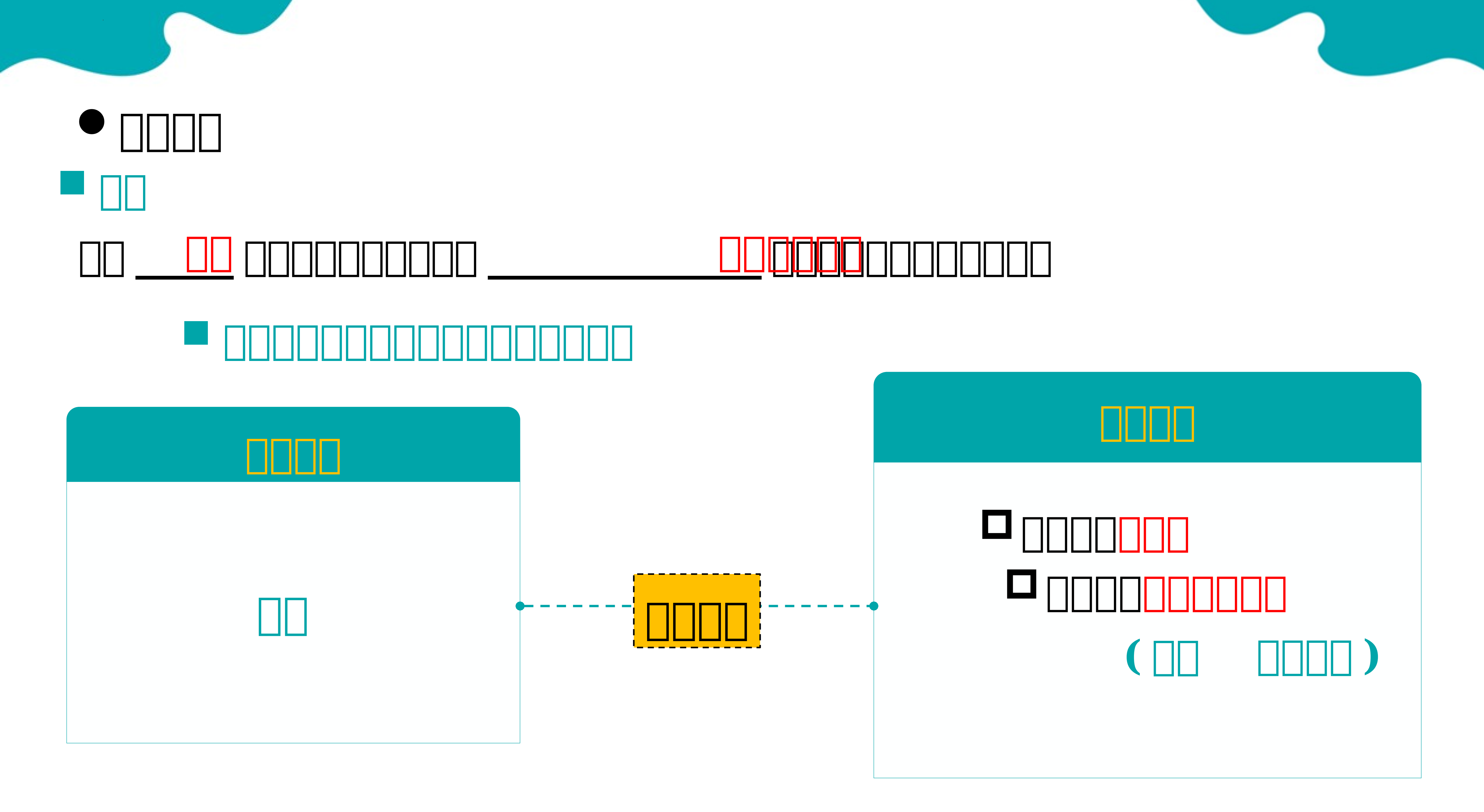


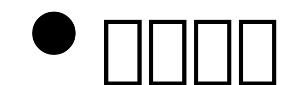


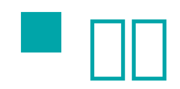


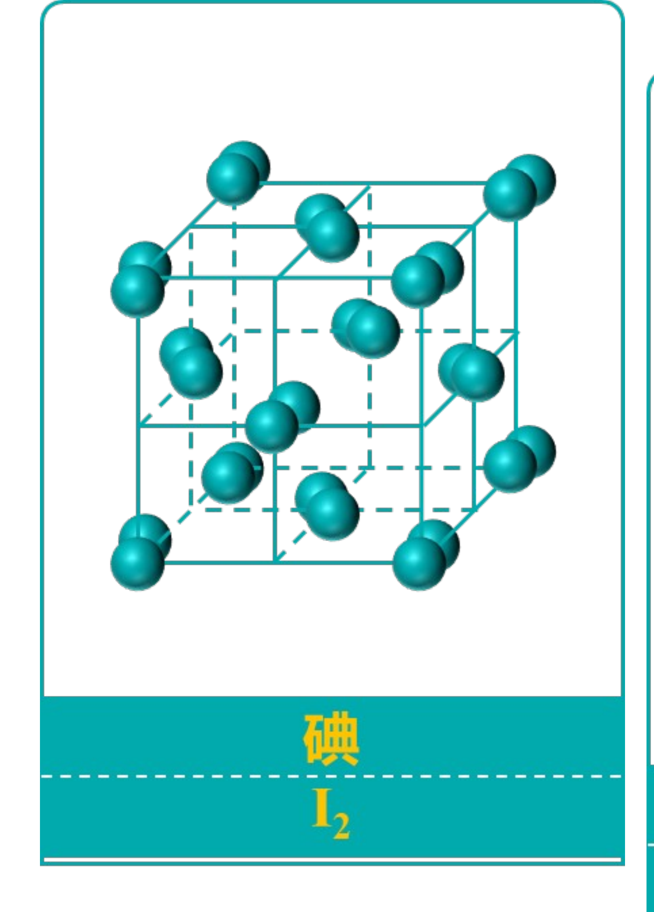


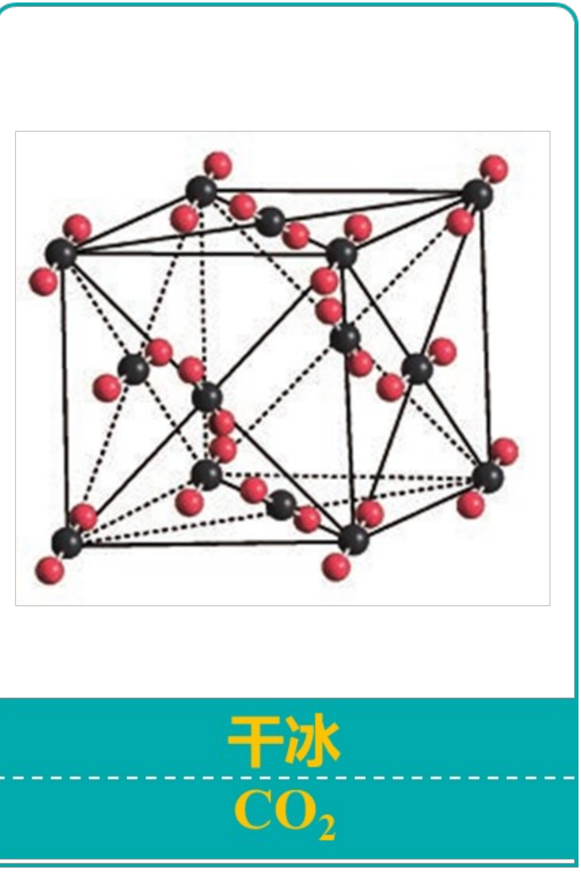




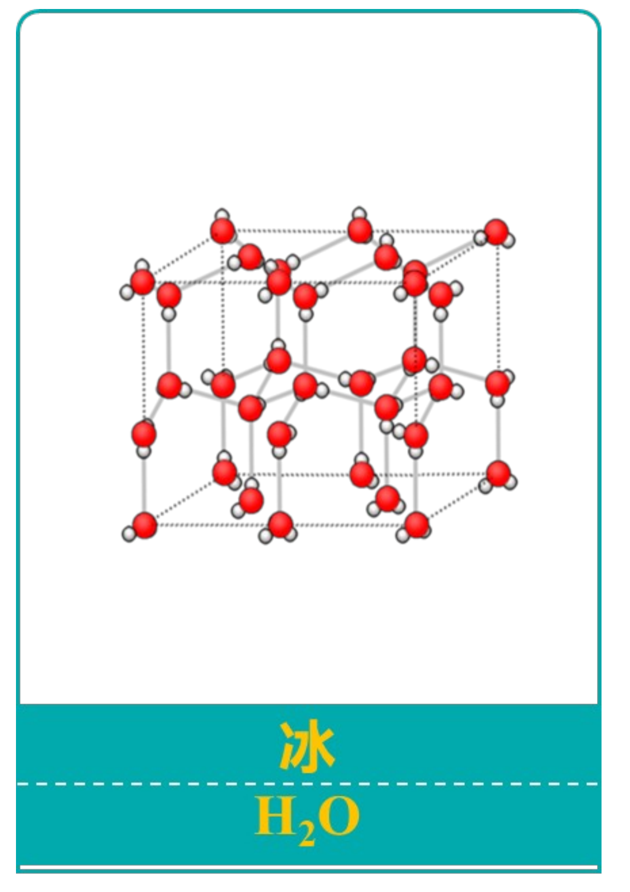




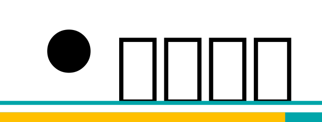

碘
I_2


干冰
CO_2

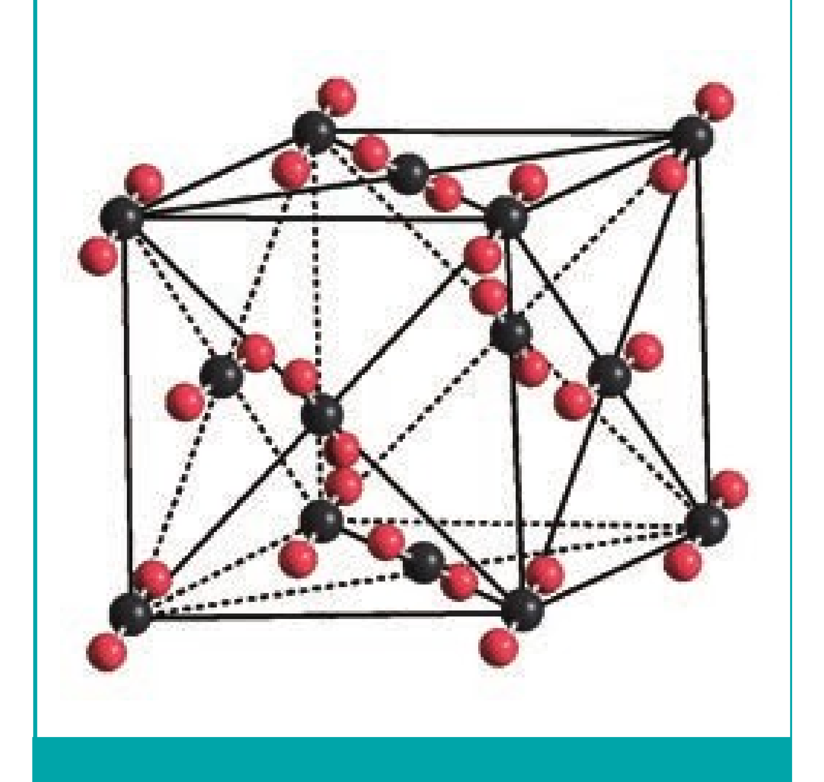
碳60
C_{60}


冰
H_2O

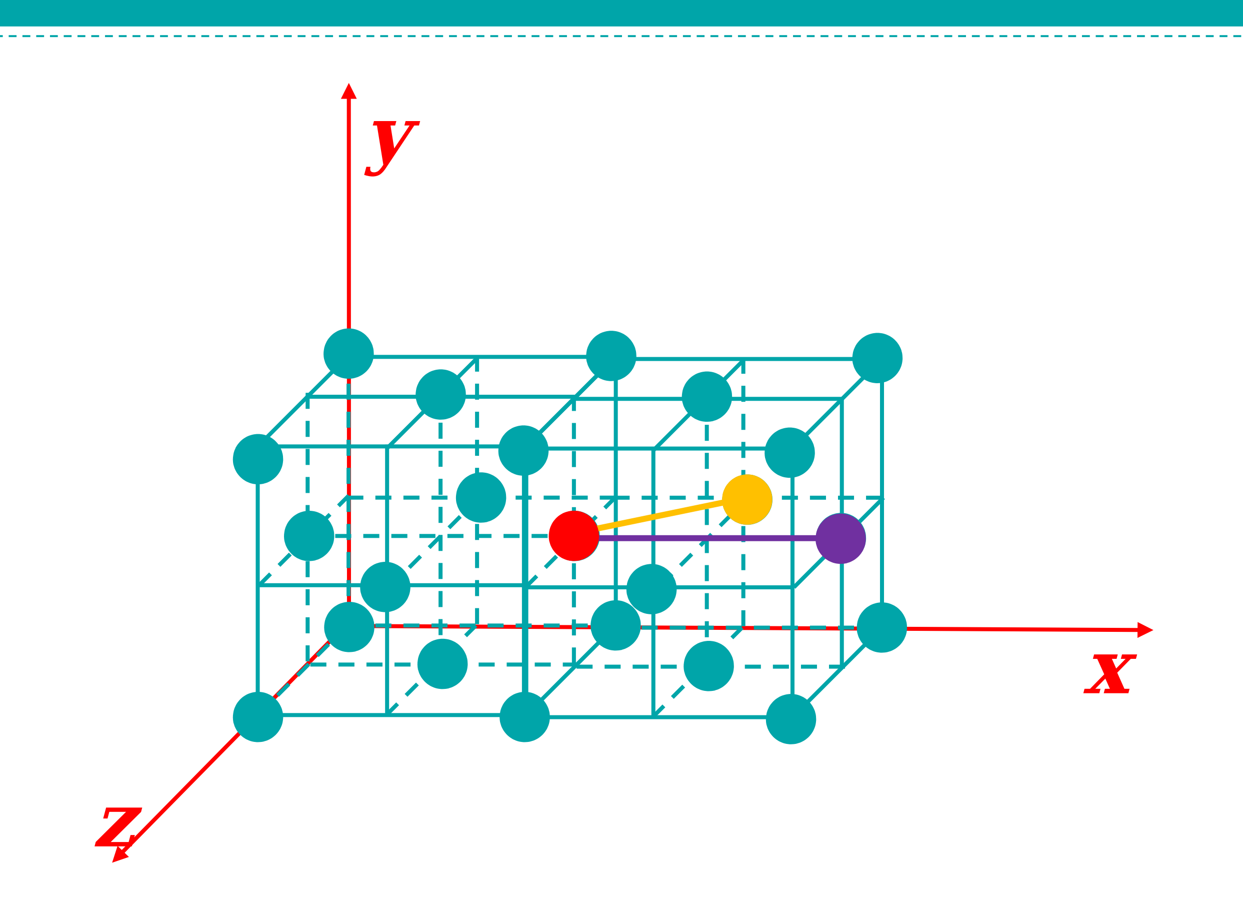
挠头



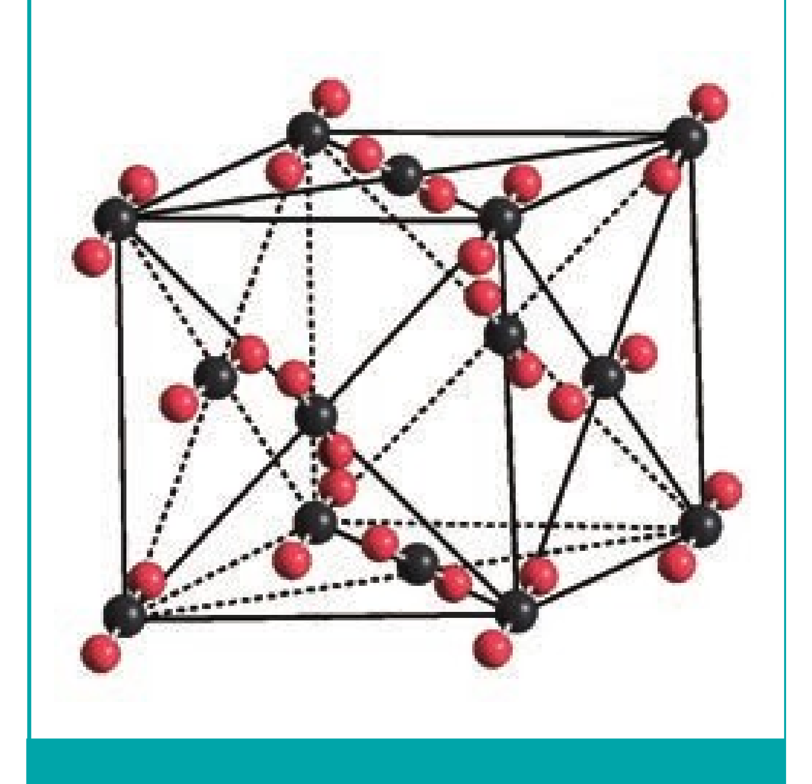
CO_2 CO_2?



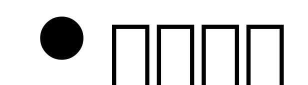
(CO_2)

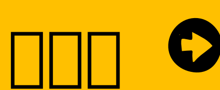


CO_2 CO_2?

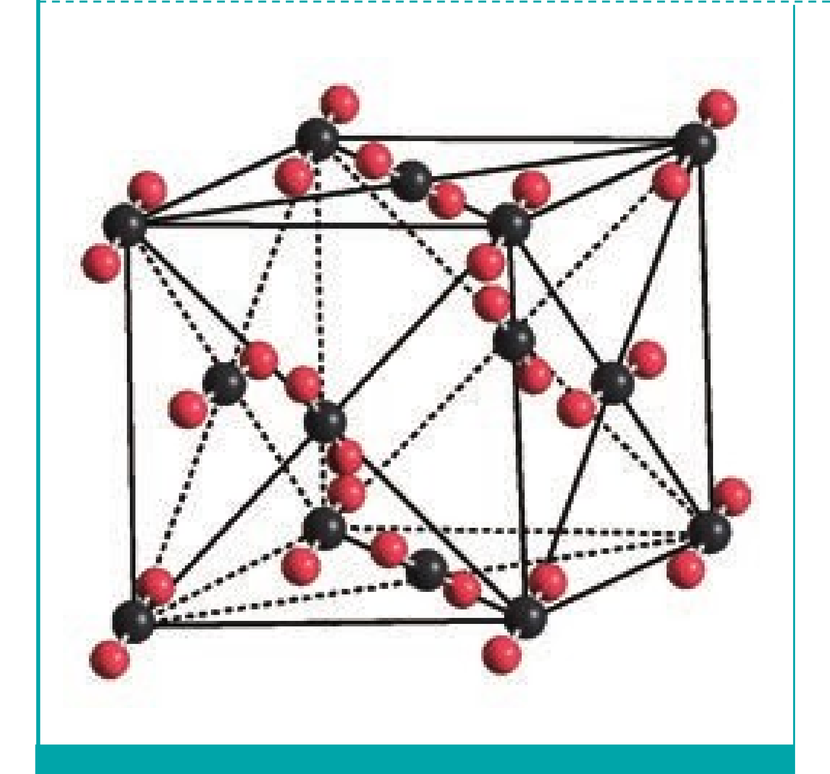


(CO_2)

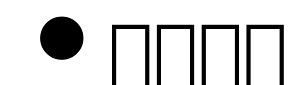




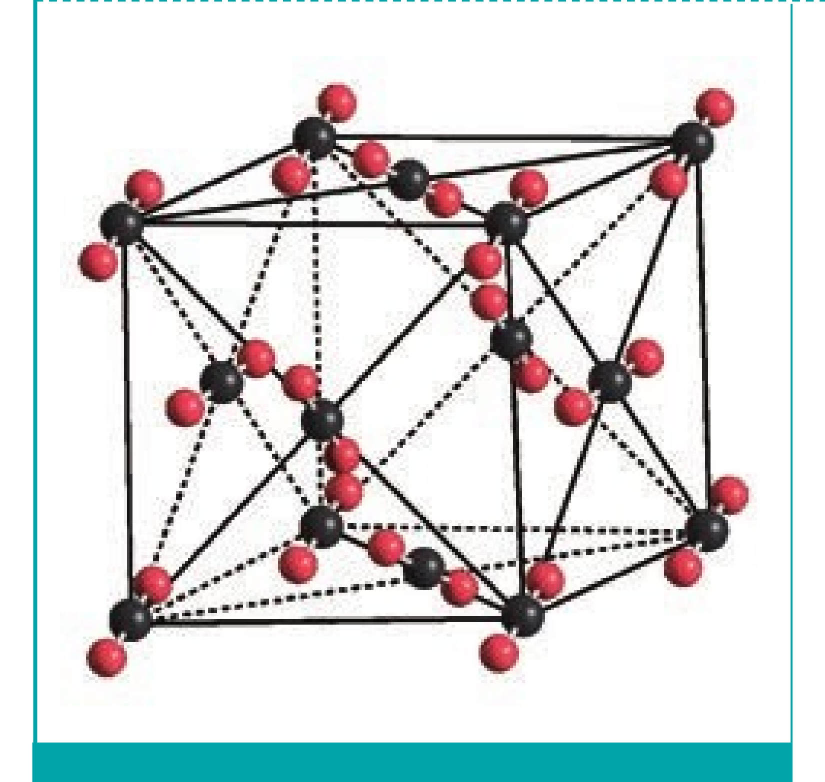
CO_2 CO_2?



(CO_2)



CO_2 CO_2?



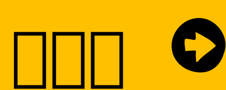
y

x

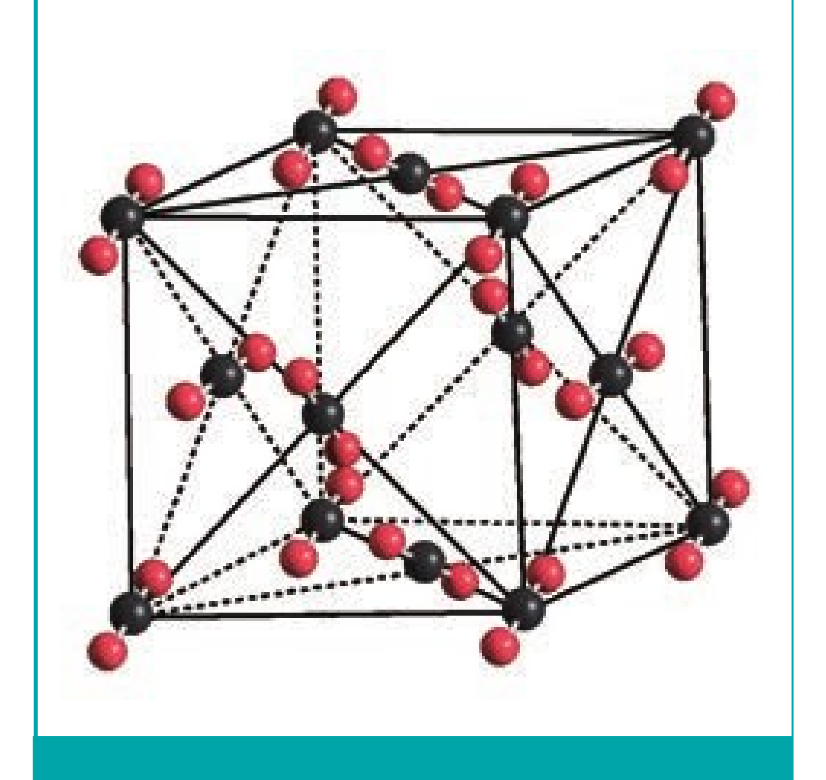
z

y-z 4

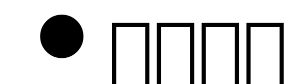
● □□□□



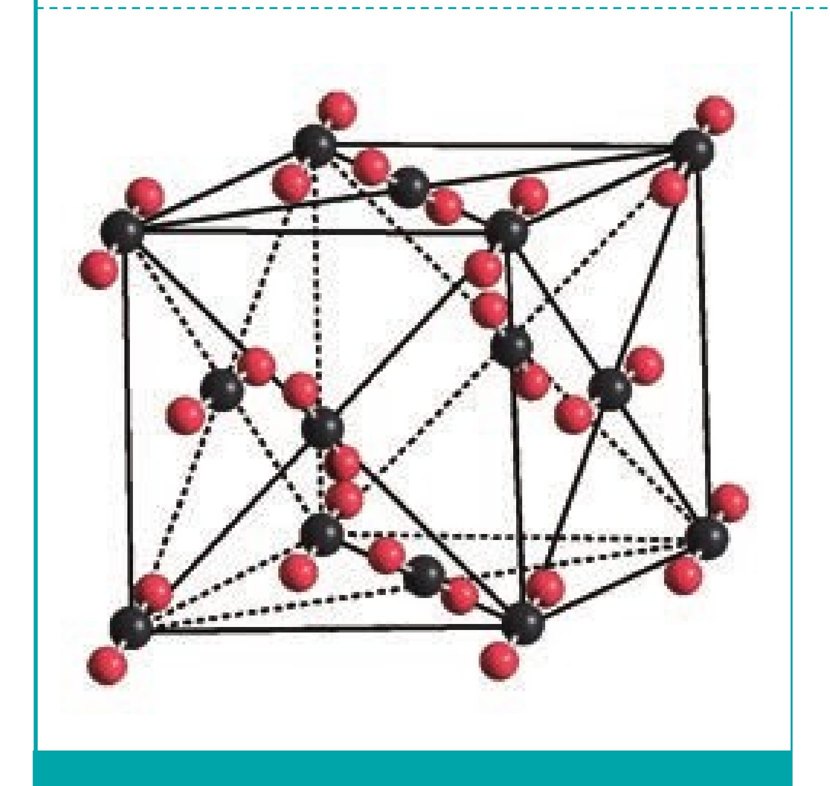
□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ CO_2 □□□□□□□ CO_2?



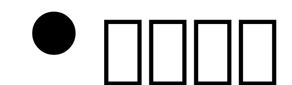
□□ (CO_2)

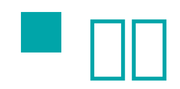


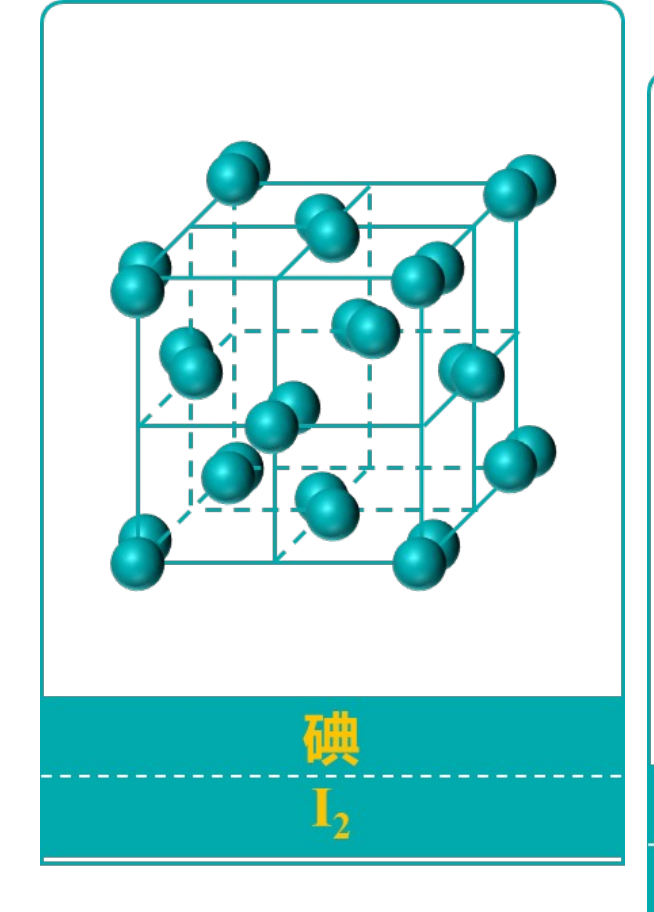
CO_2 CO_2?

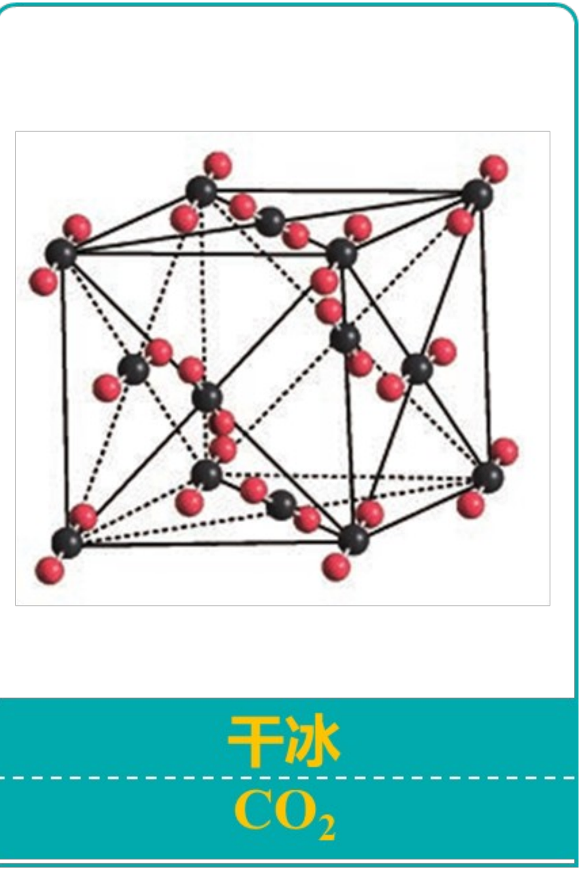


(CO_2)

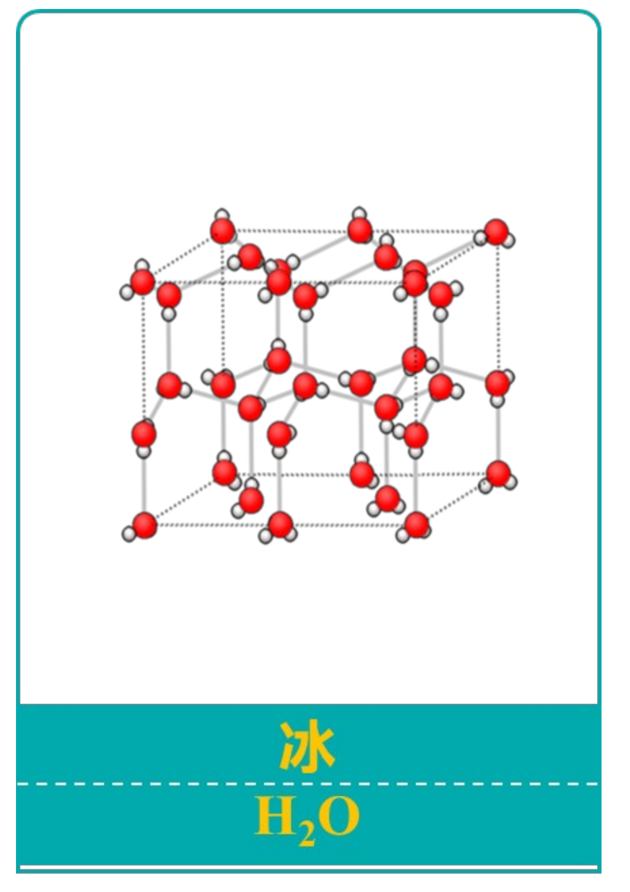


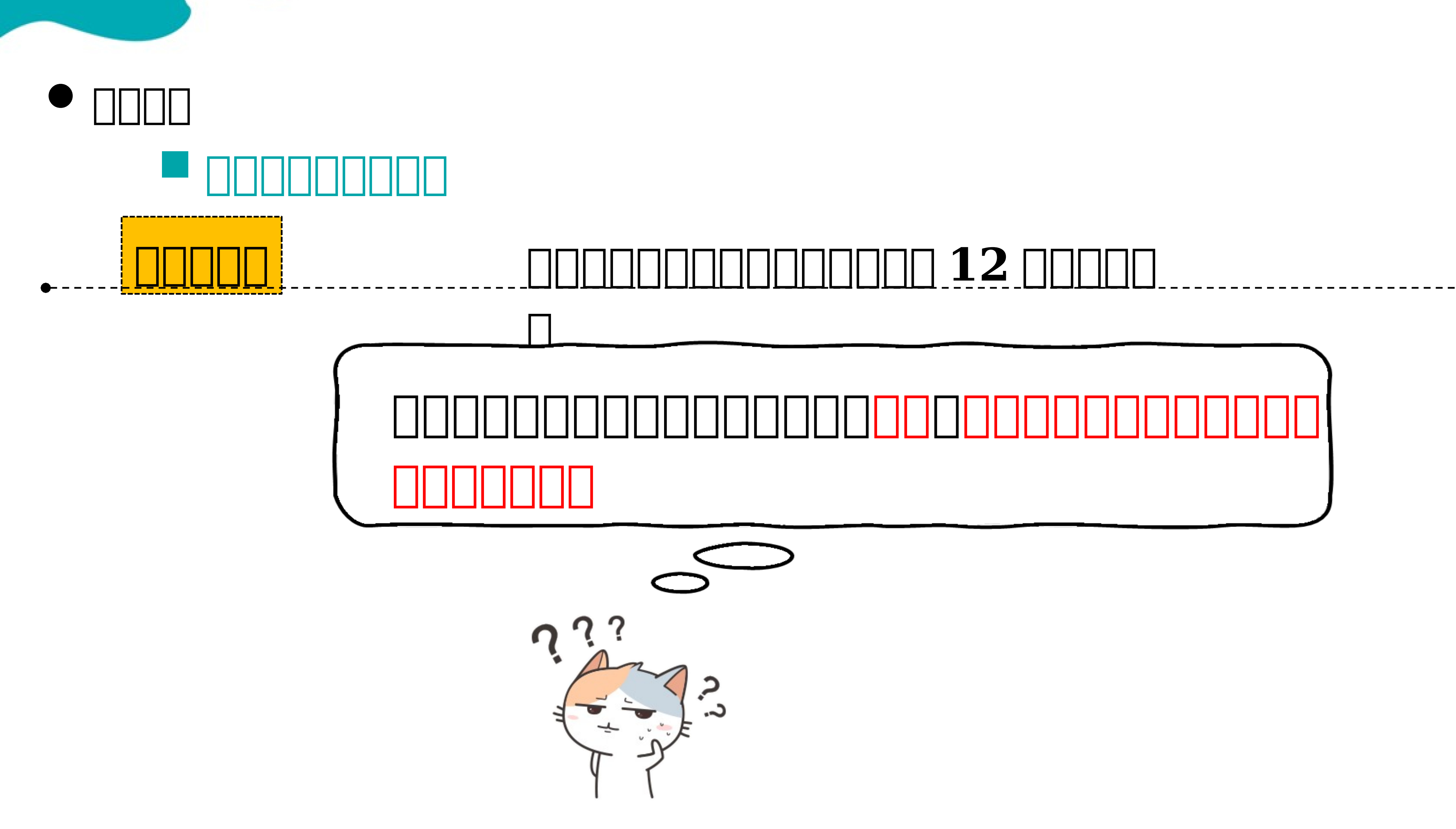


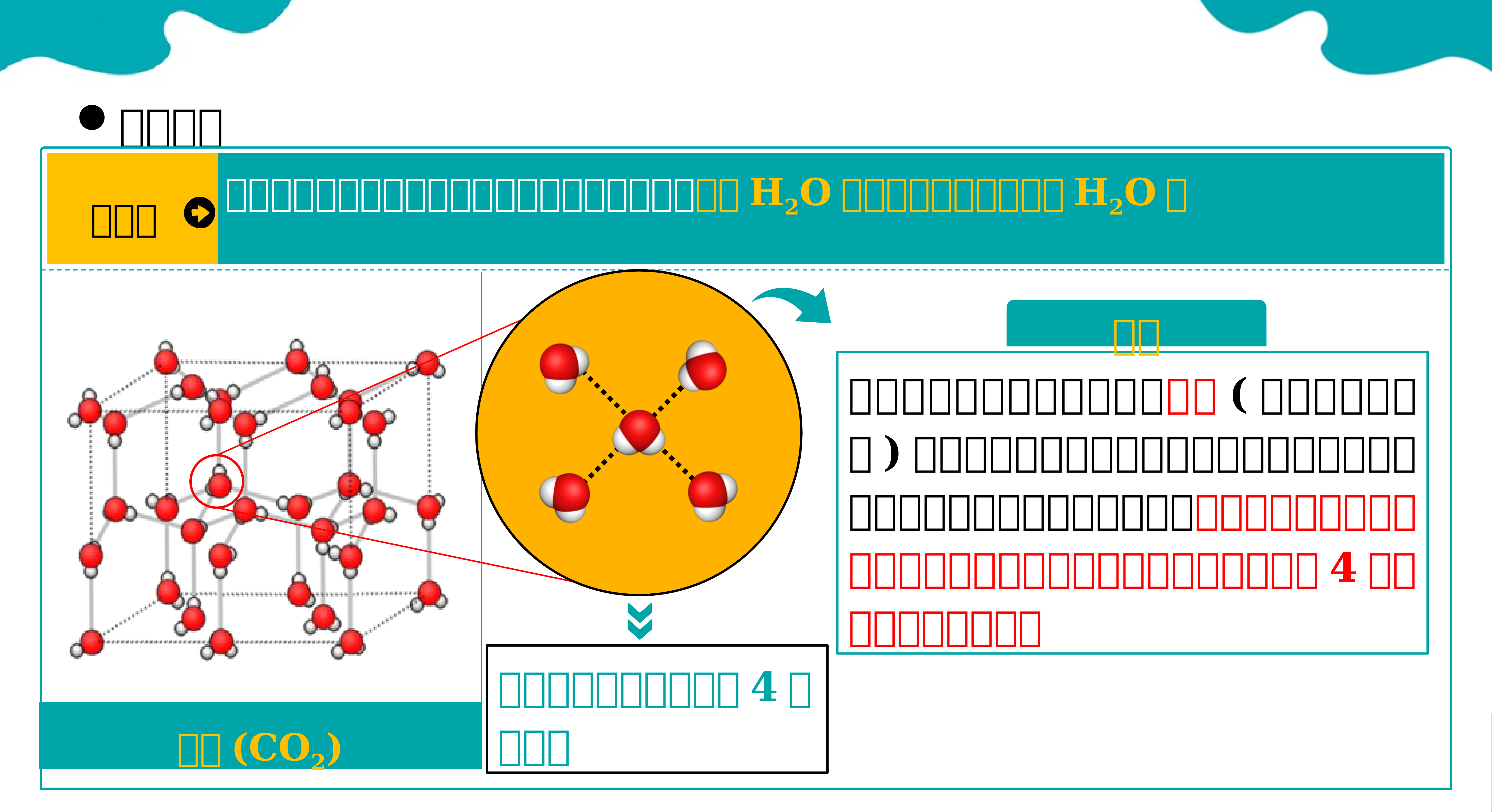

碘
I_2


干冰
CO_2

碳60
C_{60}


冰
H_2O



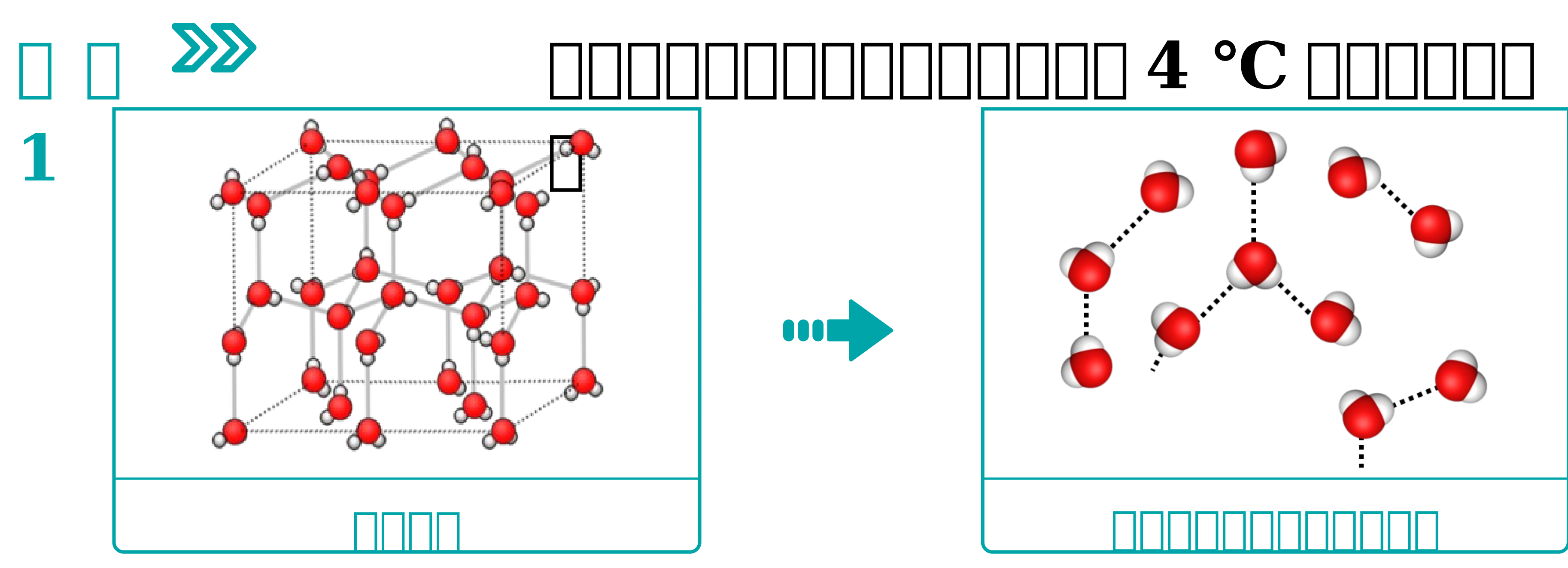


H₂O H₂O
(CO₂)
4

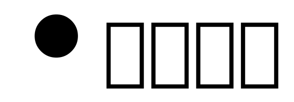
[illegible]

[illegible] 1

[illegible] 4 °C [illegible]



[illegible] 4°C [illegible]

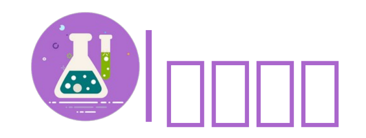


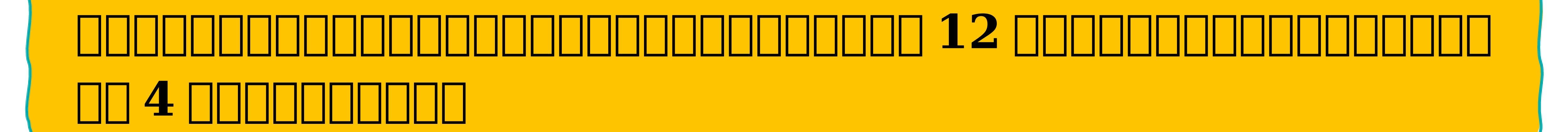
	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] 12 [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible] 12 [illegible]
[illegible]	C_{60} [illegible] I_2 [illegible] O_2	HF [illegible] NH_3 [illegible]

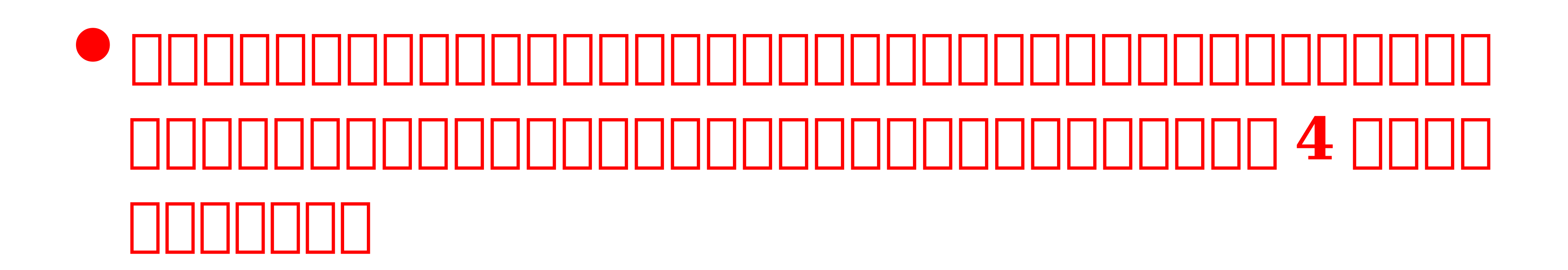
典例精讲

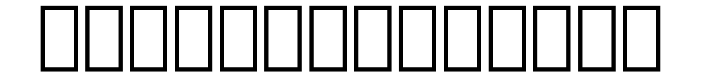
硫化氢和水分子结构相似，但硫化氢晶体中，一个硫化氢分子周围有 12 个紧邻的分子，而冰中一个水分子周围只有4个紧邻分子，为什么？

•硫化氢晶体中只存在范德华力，属于分子密堆积，而冰中主要作用力是氢键，氢键具有方向性，氢键的存在迫使在四面体中心的每个水分子与四面体顶角方向的4个相邻水
分子相互吸引。

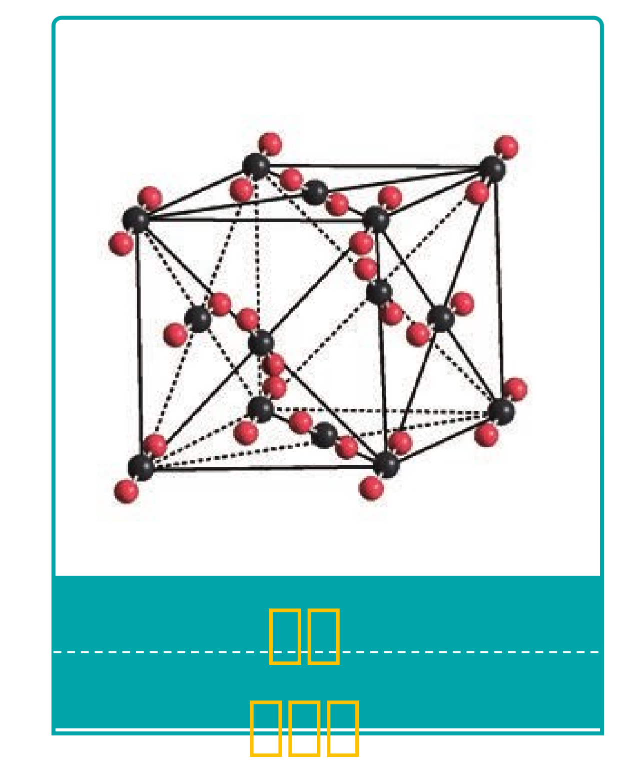


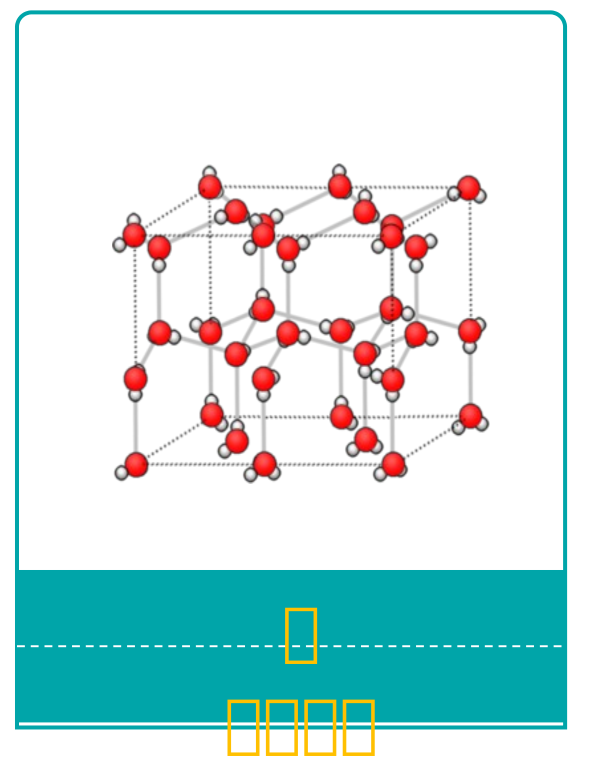


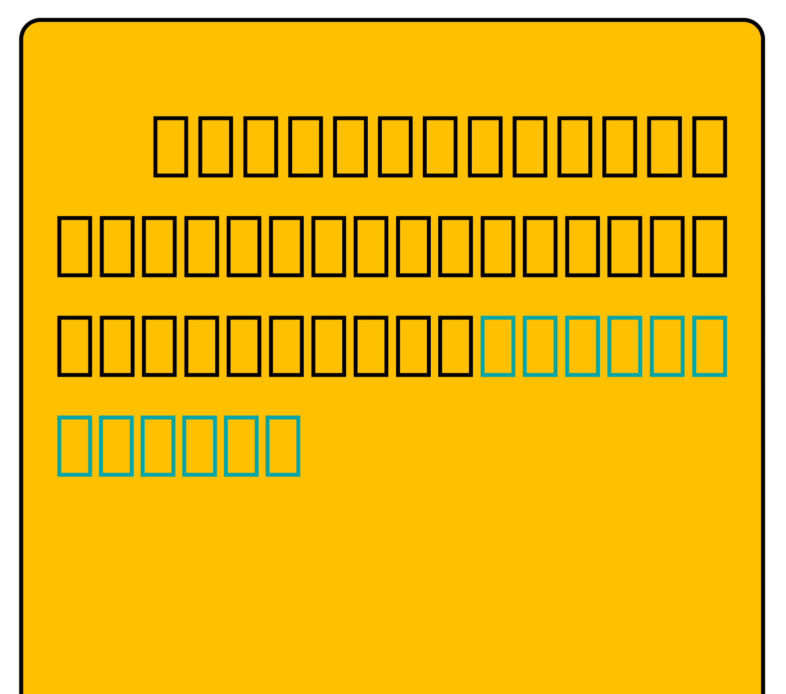




2 CO_2





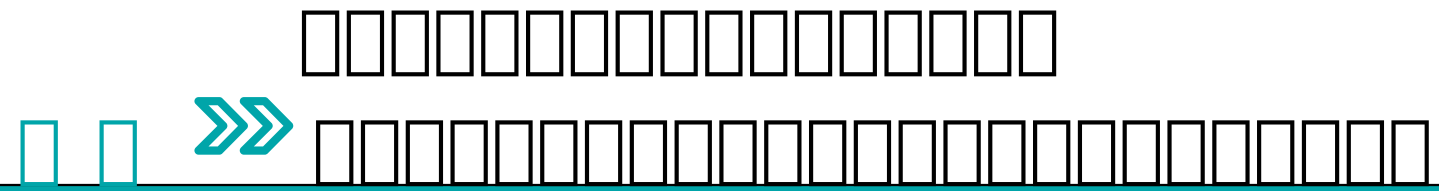


1 ( ) ✗

2 ( ) ✓

3 12 ( ) ✓

4 4 1 mol 1 mol ( ) ✗

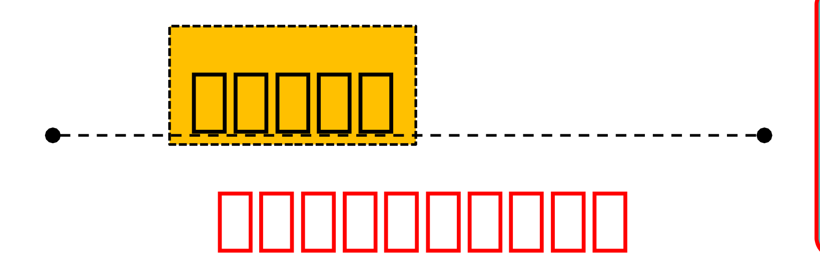


[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]/°C	-218.3	-210.1	44.2	0	-85.6	-182	16.6	132.7

[illegible] ([illegible])

[illegible]



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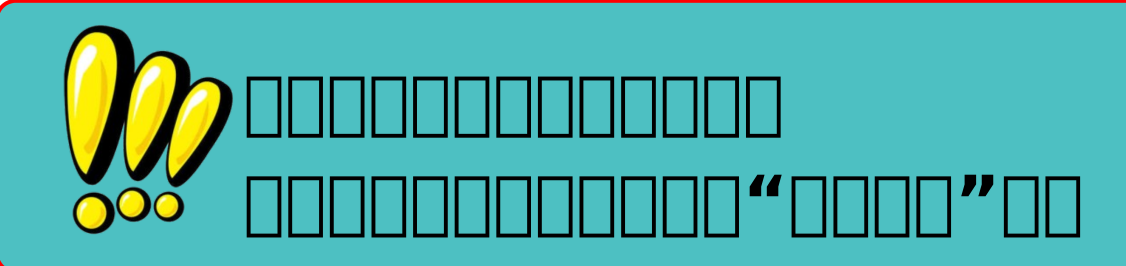
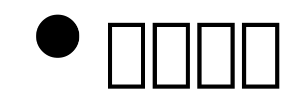
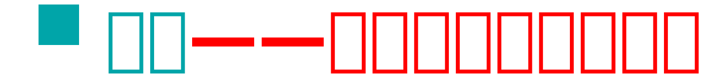


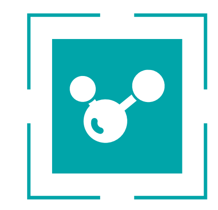
•分子晶体
• 总结——分子晶体的判断方法
依据物质的类别判断
部分非金属单质、所有非金属氢化物、部分非金属氧化物、几乎所有的酸、绝大多数有机物都是分子晶体。

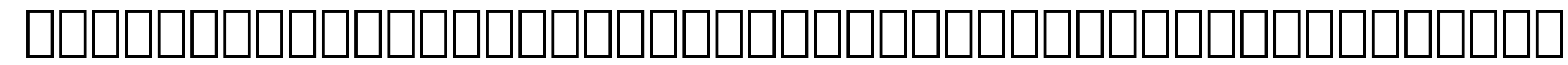
依据组成晶体的粒子及粒子间作用判断
组成分子晶体的微粒是分子，粒子间的作用力是分子间作用力。

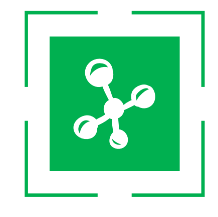
依据物质的性质判断
分子晶体的硬度小，熔、沸点低，在熔融状态或固体时均不导电。

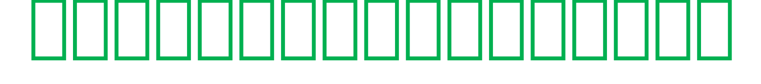


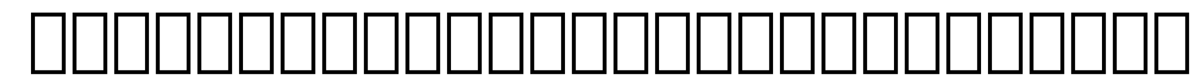


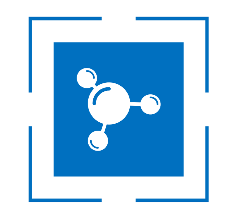


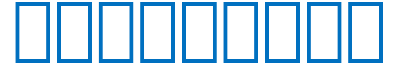


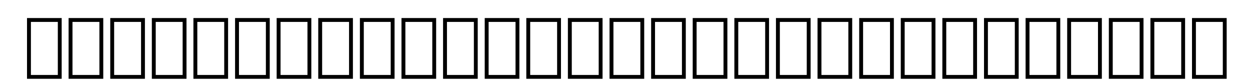


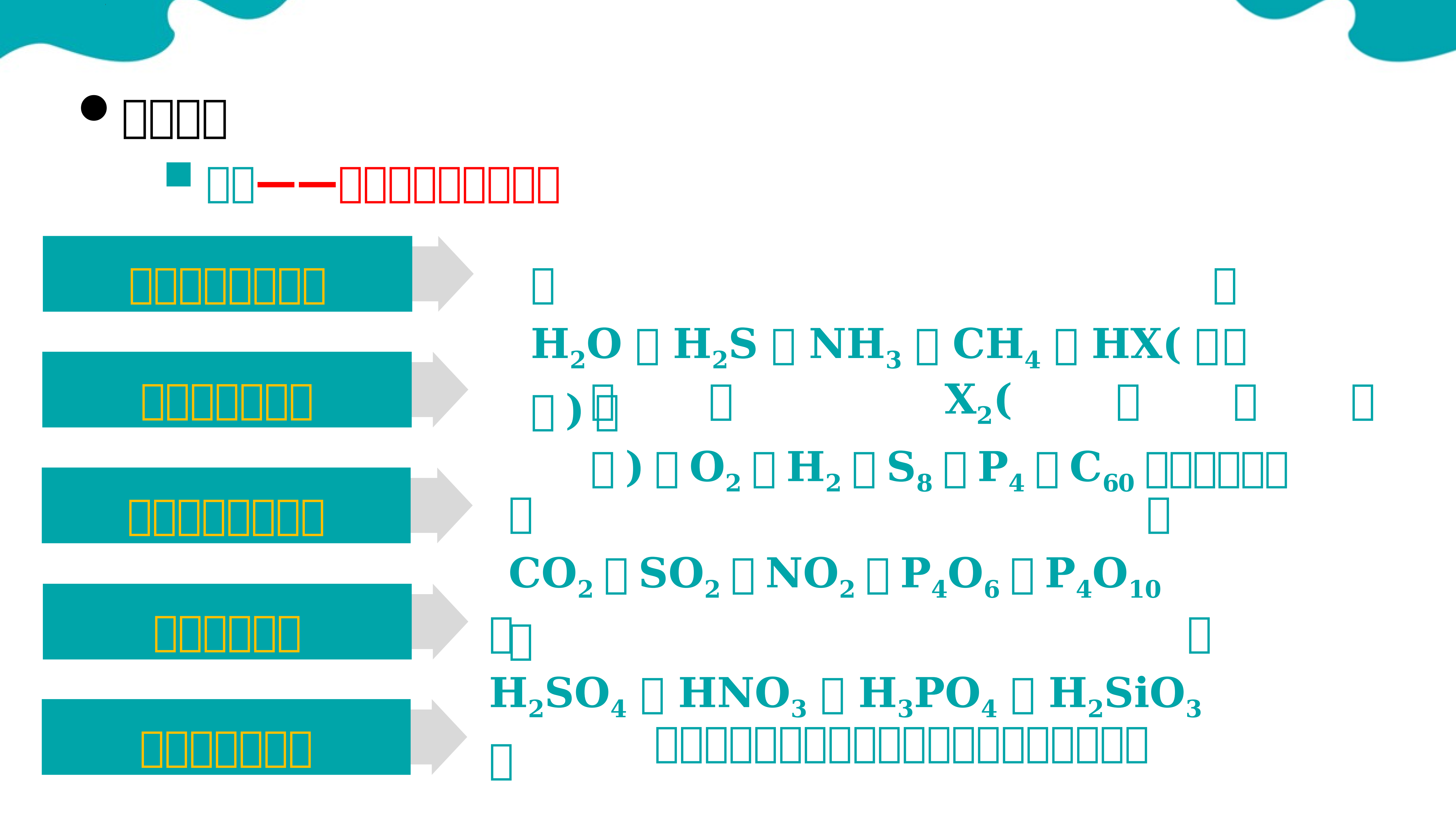




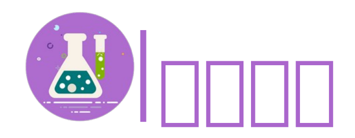








H_2O、H_2S、NH_3、CH_4、HX(
)
X_2(
)、O_2、H_2、S_8、P_4、C_{60}
CO_2、SO_2、NO_2、P_4O_6、P_4O_{10}
H_2SO_4、HNO_3、H_3PO_4、H_2SiO_3



□□□□

□□1□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□( ) B

A. NH_3 □ HD □ $C_{10}H_{18}$　　B. PCl_3 □ CO_2 □ H_2SO_4

C. SO_2 □ C_{60} □ P_2O_5　　D. CCl_4 □ Na_2S □ H_2O_2

□□2□□□□□□□□□□□□□ $HgCl_2$ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ $HgCl_2$ □□□□□□① $HgCl_2$ □□□□□□□② $HgCl_2$ □□□□□□□□□③ $HgCl_2$ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ $HgCl_2$ □□□□□□□□( )

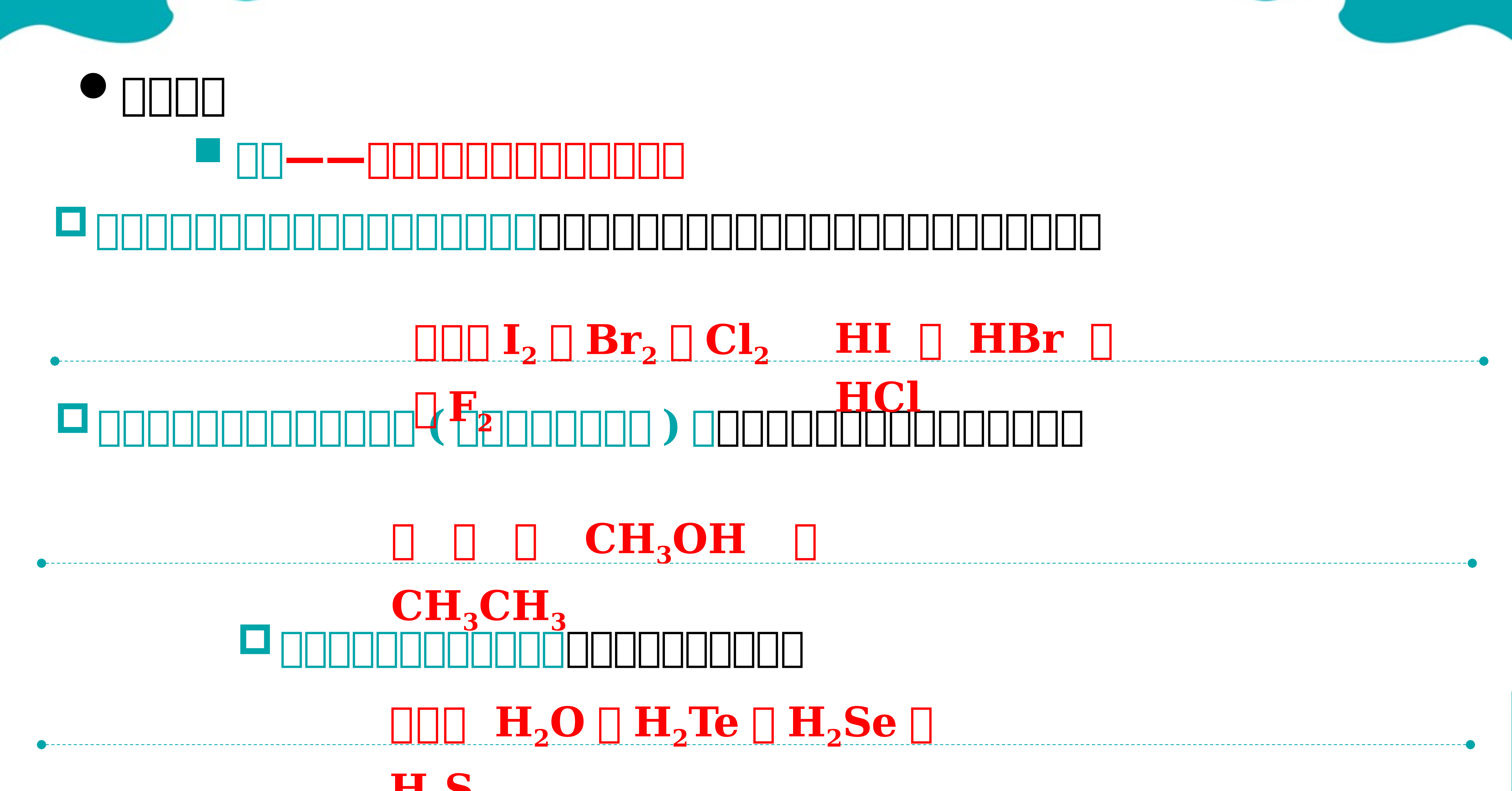
A

A. $HgCl_2$ □□□□□□□□

B. $HgCl_2$ □□□□□□□

C. $HgCl_2$ □□□□□□□□□□□□□

D. $HgCl_2$ □□□□□□

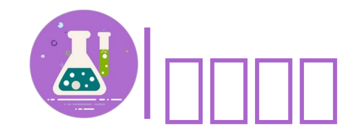

I_2 Br_2 Cl_2 F_2
HI HBr HCl
CH_3OH CH_3CH_3
H_2O H_2Te H_2Se H_2S

- [illegible]
  - [illegible]——[illegible]
    - [illegible]

[illegible] $CH_3—CH_2—CH_2—CH_2—CH_3$ [illegible] $CH_3—CH(CH_3)—CH_2—CH_3$ [illegible] $CH_3—C(CH_3)_2—CH_3$

- [illegible]

[illegible] C_2H_6 [illegible] CH_4 [illegible] C_2H_5Cl [illegible] CH_3Cl [illegible] CH_3COOH [illegible] $HCOOH$



□□□□

□□ 1 □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ (　　　　　　)　　　　　C

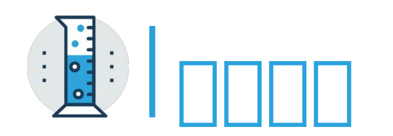
①HCl　② HBr　③ HI　④ CO　⑤ N_2　⑥ H_2

A.①②③④⑤⑥

B.③②①⑤④⑥

C.③②①④⑤⑥

D.⑥⑤④③②①

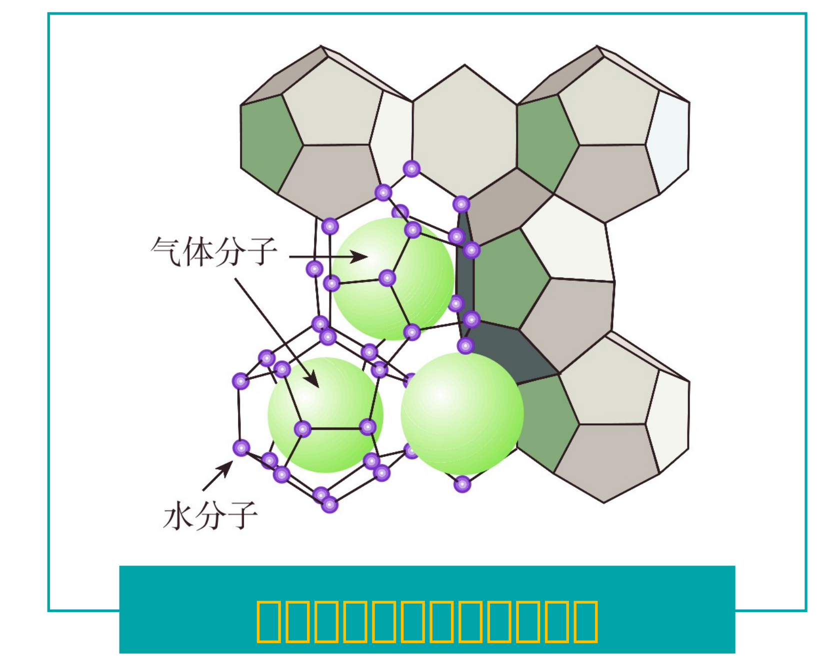


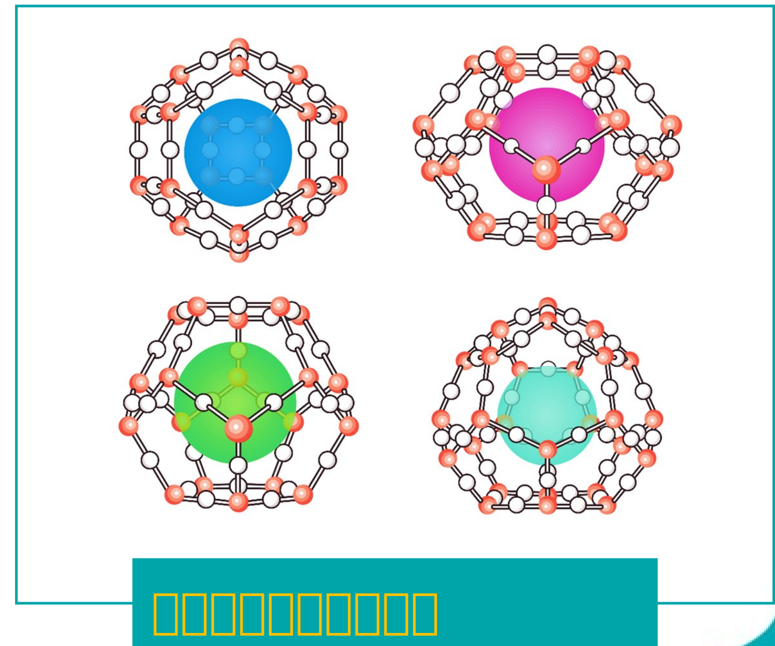
——

19

$Cl_2 \cdot 8H_2O$ 20

“ ”

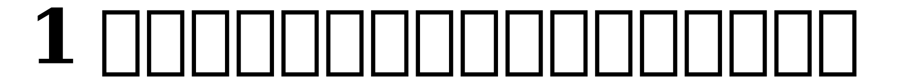




随堂演练

1．下列关于分子晶体的说法不正确的是 A．分子晶体中含有分子
B．固态或熔融态时均能导电
C．分子间以分子间作用力相结合
D．熔、沸点一般比较低

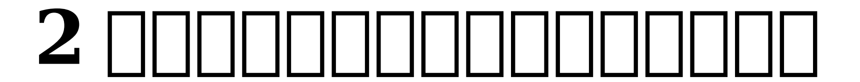
【答案】B
【详解】A．分子晶体是由分子构成的，A正确； B．固态或熔融态时，分子晶体既不电离也没有自由移动的电子，均不能导电，B错误； C．分子间以分子间作用力相结合，C正确；
D．分子晶体的熔、沸点一般比较低，D正确。
故选：B。

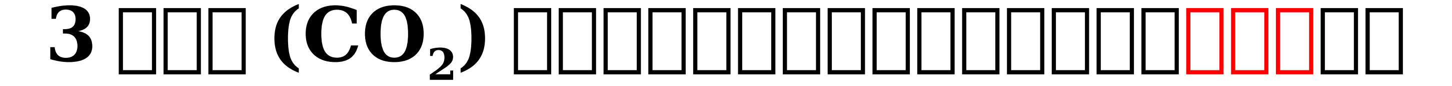


随堂演练

2．单质碘的熔、沸点较低，其原因是
A．碘的非金属性较弱
B．碘分子中键能较小
C．固态碘单质中碘分子间以范德华力结合
D．I-I 共价键的键长较长

【答案】C
【详解】碘单质是分子晶体，碘分子间以范德华力结合，影响分子晶体熔沸点的是范德华力，范德华力较弱，故单质碘的熔、沸点较低，C符合题意；答案选C。



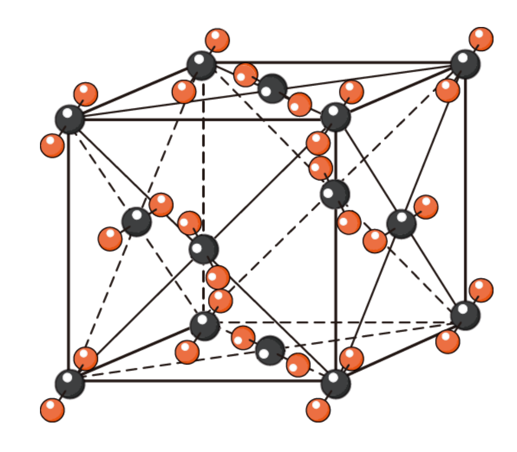

3 [illegible] (CO_2) [illegible]

A [illegible]

B [illegible] 4 [illegible] CO_2 [illegible]

C [illegible] CO_2 [illegible] CO_2 [illegible] 6 [illegible]

D [illegible] CO_2 [illegible]



[illegible] C

[illegible] A [illegible] CO_2 [illegible] A [illegible]

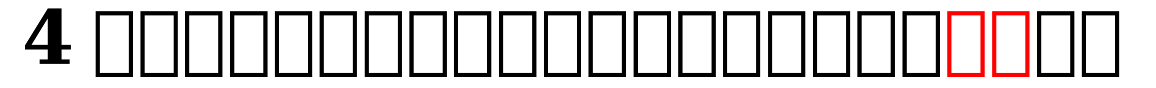
B [illegible] CO_2 [illegible] CO_2 [illegible] 8 [illegible] CO_2 [illegible] 2 [illegible] 8×1/8+6×1/2=4 [illegible] CO_2 [illegible] B [illegible]

C [illegible] 12 [illegible] CO_2 [illegible] 12 [illegible] CO_2 [illegible] C [illegible]

D [illegible] CO_2 [illegible] D [illegible]

[illegible] C [illegible]

[illegible]



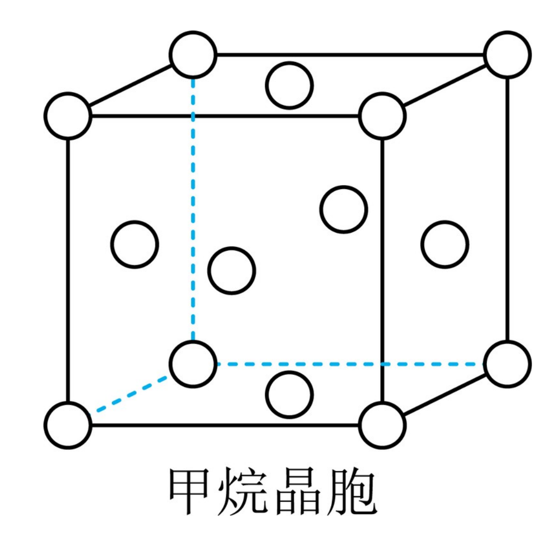
4 [illegible]

A [illegible] **1** [illegible] CH_4 [illegible] **4** [illegible] CH_4 [illegible]

B [illegible] **1** [illegible] **C** [illegible]

C [illegible] **1** [illegible] CH_4 [illegible] **8** [illegible] CH_4 [illegible]

D [illegible]



甲烷晶胞

[illegible] **A**

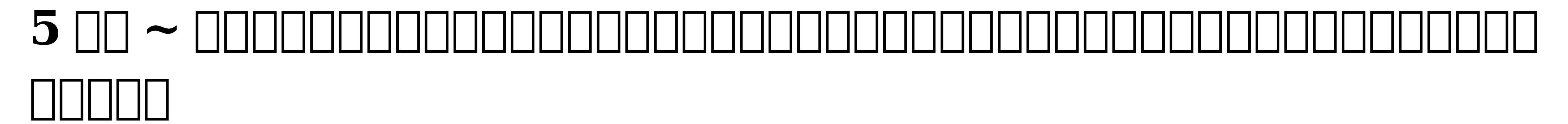
[illegible] **A** [illegible] **8×1/8+6×1/2=4** [illegible] **A** [illegible]

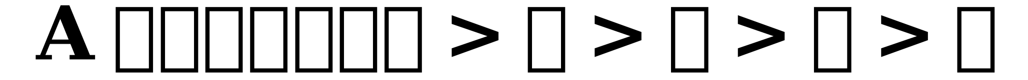
B [illegible] **1** [illegible] **B** [illegible]

C [illegible] **12** [illegible] **C** [illegible]

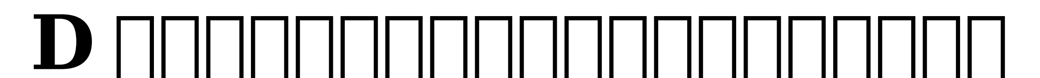
D [illegible] **D** [illegible]

[illegible] **A** [illegible]

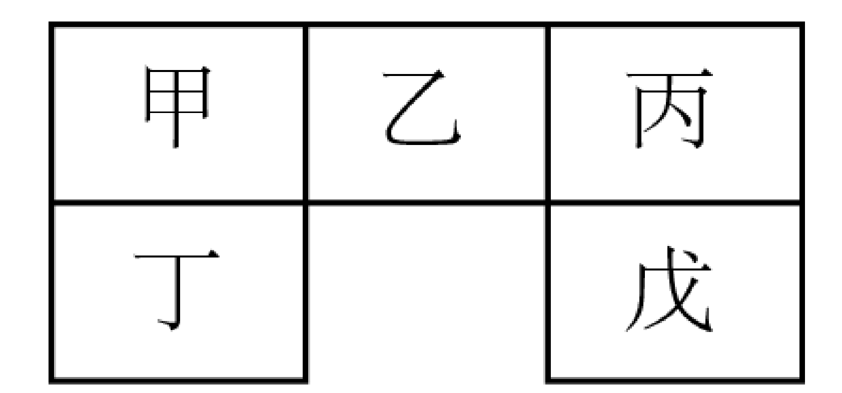




B



D



D

F N O F P Cl

A P>Cl>N>O>F A

B NH3 PH3 B

C C

D $N_2O_2(O_3)F_2$ D

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